
Special Topic on Diplomacy around Major Powers

Comparison of the peripheral strategies of major powers: Comparative
analysis of the peripheral strategies of the Soviet Union, the United States and China*

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Abstract: For every major country, peripheral areas are of special importance in its international strategic layout. Major countries generally invest a large amount of resources to manage their peripheral areas, but their peripheral strategies present different patterns, and the effects of their peripheral strategies are also different. Big differences. When conducting a comparative analysis on the peripheral strategies of great powers, we face constraints such as the limited number of alternative cases, the differences between the international environment and the peripheral environment faced by major powers, and the different lengths of implementation of different peripheral strategies. In order to enhance the case study of the peripheral strategies of great powers, To ensure comparability and gain more inspiration from fewer cases, this article selects three cases, namely the Soviet Union's peripheral strategy during the Cold War, the United States' peripheral strategy since the 20th century, and China's peripheral strategy after the end of the Cold War. From the perspective of major powers and The four dimensions of the analysis include the pattern of interest relationships in neighboring countries, the use of coercive means by major powers in dealing with peripheral relations, the institutionalization level of relations between major powers and neighboring countries, and the ideological factors in the relations between major powers and neighboring countries. The Soviet Union, the United States and China The peripheral strategies of various countries show obviously different characteristics, forming different peripheral strategic models, which produce different strategic effects in the political, economic, and security fields. The comparative analysis of the peripheral strategies of major powers can help provide reference for China's peripheral strategy.

Keywords: Peripheral strategic interest pattern, coercive diplomacy, institutionalized ideology,
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For every major country, peripheral areas are of special importance in its international strategic layout. The success or failure of the peripheral strategy not only directly affects the external environment of the major country, but also creates constraints or assists for its international strategy. China has always attached great importance to peripheral diplomacy. In the process of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, doing a good job in peripheral diplomacy has greater strategic significance. To this end, it is necessary to absorb and learn from the experiences and lessons of other major countries' peripheral strategies, and further optimize the concept of peripheral diplomacy. Connotation and policy measures

The complexity of comparison between a major country's peripheral strategies

In international relations, geographical factors have always been an important variable affecting relations between countries. Geographical proximity provides convenience for trade between countries, and is also conducive to personnel exchanges and the spread of culture. From a security perspective, geographical proximity facilitates The projection of military power can easily increase the threat perception between countries. Disputes over territorial and territorial sea sovereignty rights mainly occur between neighboring countries. Non-traditional security risks are also more likely to spread to neighboring countries. Based on economy, security, culture, geography, etc. Due to various factors, neighboring countries have special importance in the strategic layout of every major country. High attention to neighboring countries is a common feature of major power diplomacy. This can be seen in the British "Three Rings" diplomacy and the United States' "Monroe Doctrine" This is clearly reflected in cases such as the buffer zone established by the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe after World War II.

Although major powers generally invest relatively large resources in managing their peripheries, the effects of their peripheral strategies vary greatly. The lessons learned are worth summarizing and learning. However, few scholars have systematically compared the models and effects of their peripheral strategies. Research, because such comparisons face certain theoretical

difficulties, are as follows. First of all, there are obvious differences in the peripheral environments of major powers. The good results achieved by certain major powers' peripheral strategies may not be because their strategies are very clever, but may be due to their unique advantages. The results of the surrounding environment. The differences in the surrounding environment of major countries are quite significant. For example, the United States has a vast territory, rich resources, and only borders Canada and Mexico. This has protected it to a large extent from foreign invasion for a long time. Worry. In contrast, the Soviet Union during the Cold War had 12 land-sharing neighbors including Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Mongolia, China, and North Korea. Currently, China has North Korea, Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and other 14 land bordering neighboring countries. In addition, "periphery" is a region with no clear boundaries, highly flexible pol

Stephen M Walt's The Origins of Alliances | Thaca and London: Cornell Universal Presence 1987 pp 23-24

Although the United States has only two land neighbors, Central American and Caribbean countries such as Cuba, Haiti, Panama, and Dominica can all be regarded as neighboring countries of the United States. In addition, due to the long-term implementation of the "Monroe Doctrine" by the United States, the entire Latin America to a certain extent, it is regarded as the "backyard" by the United States. From this perspective, the "periphery" of the United States in a broad sense can be extended to a wider scope. Even so, China and the Soviet Union (and Russia) still face far more complex peripheries than the United States. environment, which also puts forward higher requirements for their peripheral strategies. Before World War II, the peripheral environments faced by Britain and Germany, as major European countries, also had significant differences, which also shaped their peripheral strategies to a great extent. Select

Secondly, there are differences in the strength of major powers. Strength is an important basic factor that affects the effectiveness of a major power's peripheral strategy, because it constitutes the material basis of a major power's peripheral strategy. When a major country implements a peripheral strategy, it faces two levels of strength structure. One is the global level of strength. The second is the strength structure at the regional level. From the regional level, major powers generally have obvious advantages over their neighbors. From the global level, world hegemons, one of the world's poles, and regional powers are subject to varying degrees when implementing peripheral strategies. Structural constraints. The United States is currently the most powerful country in the world and has an overwhelming power advantage in its surrounding areas. As a result, the United States faces very few international constraints in implementing its peripheral strategy. In contrast, the Soviet Union during the Cold War China is one of the two superpowers. The implementation of its peripheral strategy is restricted by the other superpower, the United States. After the end of the Cold War, the international constraints faced by China in the implementation of its peripheral strategy have changed significantly in the past 30 years. In the United States, Obama Before the government implemented the "Asia-Pacific rebalancing" strategy, China's relations with neighboring countries depended more on bilateral interactions between China and neighboring countries. In the context of the United States' international strategy increasingly focusing on China and greatly promoting strategic competition between China and the United States, China's peripheral strategy is constrained by increasingly powerful U.S. factors. There is still a degree of difference in the strength gap between major powers and neighboring countries. The U.S.'s strength advantage over neighboring countries has always been very obvious, while China's strength relative to neighboring Japan and India The advantages are not very obvious. Before 2010, Japan's economic aggregate was larger than China's. The extent of the power gap will also affect the psychological expectations of neighboring countries: a huge power gap may push some Some neighboring countries adopt a policy of following the big powers. The limited power gap may make some neighboring countries inclined to adopt a policy of joint checks and balances against the big powers.

In addition, there are differences in the time scale for the implementation of peripheral strategies. Peripheral strategies involve the complex interaction process between major powers and their neighboring countries. There is no objectively absolute best peripheral strategy. There are only peripheral strategies that are most suitable for a country's peripheral environment and the characteristics of the times. The peripheral strategy of a major country needs to work in the changing international environment. The role of the peripheral strategy has its own stages. A successful strategy in one environment will be successful in another.

¹ Zhou Fangyin: «Trends of the Peripheral Environment and China's Peripheral Strategic Choices», published in «Foreign Affairs Review (Journal of China Foreign Affairs University)», 2014 Issue 1 of the year, pages 28-42.

The environment may not necessarily lead to success. Therefore, the effects of a major power's peripheral strategy often require a long enough time to fully manifest. Some policies, including some with a strong coercive flavor, may achieve obvious results at the beginning, but as time goes by, its effect gradually declines. Some cooperative policies have not very obvious effects at the beginning, but as time goes by, their inherent advantages gradually emerge. The problem faced when comparatively analyzing the peripheral strategies of major powers from this perspective is that the long-term effects of major powers are not many cases of stable implementation of a certain strategy.

When conducting a comparative analysis on the peripheral strategies of major powers, we are already faced with the problem of a small number of alternative cases. In addition, the differences between the international environment and the surrounding environment faced by major powers when implementing their peripheral strategies, as well as the differences in the length of time for the implementation of peripheral strategies, have affected major countries. Analytical comparability of peripheral strategies. In order to enhance the comparability of the peripheral strategy cases of major powers and obtain more inspiration from fewer cases as much as possible, this article selects three cases for analysis, namely the Soviet Union's peripheral strategy during the Cold War, The United States' peripheral strategy since the 20th century and China's peripheral strategy after the end of the Cold War. These three cases have something in common: the three countries are all world powers. They all have obvious strength advantages in their peripheral areas and have strong ability to shape their surrounding environment. Their peripheral strategies have lasted for more than 30 years and were generally implemented in the context of peace rather than war. On this basis, they have formed their own characteristics. The analysis of this article is not an attempt to draw conclusions from these three cases. Construct a general theory about the peripheral strategy of great powers, but try to gain some enlightening understanding of the peripheral strategy.

The peripheral strategies of major powers can be analyzed from different dimensions. This article will conduct a comparative analysis of the peripheral strategies of major powers from four dimensions. First, interest exchange is of universal importance in any country-to-country relationship. The pattern of interest relations is the international A core feature of order and regional order. In the history of international relations, it is a common phenomenon to come together because of common interests or to turn against each other because of conflicting interests. Therefore, the interest exchange relationship with neighboring countries is undoubtedly an important feature of the peripheral strategy of great powers. Secondly, an important feature of a big country in the international society is that it objectively possesses more strength resources and greater international influence. If a big country is willing, it can exert greater coercive power on other countries, and it has no control over coercive means. The degree of application is also an important feature of the peripheral strategies of major powers. Thirdly, stable and effective regional systems help major powers better implement their peripheral strategies. Do major powers use regional institutions more to shape their peripheries or rely more on bilateral policies? Promotion, this will also form different characteristics of peripheral strategies. Finally, how major powers deal with differences in values and ideologies, and whether to export values and ideologies to their peripheries, will also have an important impact on the interaction between major powers and neighboring countries.

Li Feng: «Adjustment of the International Interest Pattern and Transformation of the International Order», published in «Diplomacy Review (Journal of the China Foreign Affairs University)», Issue 5, 2015.

pp. 46-62, Zhou Fangyin: «Principles of changes in the international order and promising strategies» Published in «International Political Science», Issue 1, 2016, pp. 33-59.

The United States' Peripheral Strategy Since the 20th Century

Among the major countries in the world, the United States has a unique surrounding environment. Since the Revolutionary War, the United States has Operations in its surrounding areas rarely encounter serious challenges from other major powers. Since the 20th century, as the strength of the United States has continued to rise, the strength advantage of the United States over surrounding countries has become more obvious. In the peripheral strategies of major powers, the United States has The outstanding feature of the peripheral strategy is that it lasts for a very long time, has strong continuity, and has also experienced complex changes. The United States' peripheral strategy is relatively successful. Its leadership is generally recognized by neighboring countries, and it has shown great influence on the peripheral order. Strong shaping power

(1) The interest distribution model in the relationship between the United States and neighboring countries

Some core elements of the United States' peripheral strategy can be traced back to the "Monroe Doctrine" in the 1820s. U.S. President Monroe delivered a message to Congress in December 1823, claiming that the United States recognized and would not interfere with existing colonies and possessions in the Western Hemisphere. However, future colonization of the Western Hemisphere is not allowed. Any attempt by European powers to oppress or control any country in the Western Hemisphere will be regarded as a hostile act against the United States. From the content point of view, the "Monroe Doctrine" proposes the principle of decolonization and the principle of non-interference. It was advanced in the international context at that time. At the same time, the "Monroe Doctrine" implied the United States' attempt to dominate the Americas. Starting from the "Monroe Doctrine", the United States has been operating in Latin America for about 200 years.

At the beginning of the 20th century, U.S. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft alternately used the "big stick policy" and "gold-dollar diplomacy" to strengthen the United States' influence and control over Latin American countries. Under the guidance of the "big stick policy", the United States Relying on the superiority of force, it openly interfered in the internal affairs of Latin American countries many times. In 1903, Roosevelt participated in planning and dispatched the navy to support the Panamanian coup. In 1904, the United States dispatched warships to force Dominica to hand over tariffs to the United States. Taft advocated using foreign policy to promote and protect U.S. investment in Latin America and the Caribbean has squeezed out and replaced capital from colonial empires. Driven by "gold-dollar diplomacy," U.S. capital has invested heavily in the Caribbean. "Gold-dollar diplomacy" is essentially a form of capital penetration, through foreign investment. Obtain overseas markets and colonial privileges

Geographical proximity and the significant economic strength advantage of the United States. After decades of continuous efforts, American capital and multinational companies have established a strong influence in Latin America. Latin American countries are important origins of the United States. sources of materials and resources, and has a strong dependence on the United States for funding. Since the 1980s,

ÿ [US] Editor-in-chief Kong Huarun (Warren I. Coase), translated by Zhou Guiyin and others: "Cambridge History of American Foreign Relations" (Part 1), Beijing: Xinhua Publishing House, 2004, pp. 164-173, "Monroe Doctrine"ÿ Encyclopedia Britannica [https:// Monro - Docrine \[2022 - 12 - 15](https:// Monro - Docrine [2022 - 12 - 15)

Since then, Latin American countries have been deeply troubled by debt problems. Some scholars believe that the United States' policy towards Latin American countries is "absorptive". After the end of the Cold War, in the context of globalization, the United States actively expanded the liberal international order. August 1992 The United States, Canada and Mexico reached the "North American Free Trade Agreement", which officially came into effect on January 1, 1994. Based on the North American Free Trade Area, the United States tried to promote the establishment of the Free Trade Area of the Americas. The second session of the North American Free Trade Agreement in April 1998 The Summit of the Americas signed the "Santiago Declaration" and "Plan of Action" and announced the launch of negotiations for the Free Trade Area of the Americas. However, efforts to establish a Free Trade Area of the Americas have so far failed to materialize.

Generally speaking, the interest relations between the United States and neighboring countries have the following characteristics. (1) Advocate free trade and achieve common interests by promoting the construction of free trade areas. The establishment of the North American Free Trade Area has significantly strengthened the economic ties between the United States, Canada and Mexico. It On the one hand, it allows the United States, Canada, and Mexico to benefit economically at the same time; on the other hand, it strengthens Canada and Mexico's economic dependence on the United States, and strengthens the binding of interests between the United States and neighboring countries. (2) The United States provides assistance to neighboring countries It has provided a certain scale of economic public goods, including providing a certain scale of economic assistance to Latin American countries. When Latin American countries were in deep debt crisis in the 1980s and 1990s, the United States provided partial debt relief, which relieved Latin American countries to a certain extent. Of course, this is also a measure in line with the interests of the United States. (3) There is obvious inequality in the economic relations between the United States and its neighboring countries. The United States has a strong influence on Latin American economic affairs, and the penetration of U.S. capital into neighboring countries and control is quite in-depth. Cooperation with the United States has not only brought considerable benefits to neighboring countries, but also caused some internal problems. For example, in the North American Free Trade Area, Mexico is the weakest among the three countries. Mexico promotes free trade. The result of the policy is that its industry is highly dependent on the United States, and it has significantly exacerbated the polarization of rich and poor in its country. In addition, Trump has threatened to withdraw from the North American Free Trade Agreement, put pressure on Canada and Mexico, and renegotiated the "U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement" Clearly demonstrates the initiative and strong position of the United States in relations with its neighboring countries.

From the perspective of interest relationships, the U.S.'s peripheral strategy is relatively successful. Some of the U.S.'s neighboring countries, such as Canada and Mexico, have experienced relatively rapid economic development. The implementation of the peripheral strategy has not caused a large economic burden on the United States, and the U.S. has played a leading role in other countries. Neighboring areas have effectively promoted the economic order led by them. It can be said that they have powerfully shaped the surrounding order with little economic cost or even greater economic benefits. In the process of the United States implementing its global strategy, surrounding areas It has not become an economic burden to the United States, but has become a reliable strategic support. This also allows the United States to face no obvious worries in the long term when advancing its strategy in other regions.

ÿ Romanova: «On the economic relations between the United States and Latin American countries», in «Foreign Finance», Issue 4, 1999, pp. 19-29. Ma Junping: «The evolution of the cooperation mechanism between the United States and Latin America after the Cold War», in «Modern International Relations», Issue 5, 2001, Issue 40 -

(2) The United States' use of coercive means when dealing with its relations with neighboring countries. The use of coercive means is an important aspect of U.S. diplomacy. The U.S.'s strategy of using coercive means abroad is relatively flexible. The means are very rich, and some practices are covert. When using coercive means externally, more attention should be paid to cooperating with international public opinion. Although the United States uses coercive means abroad more frequently, the negative impact of the use of coercive means on the United States is not very prominent objectively.

Generally speaking, the United States uses coercive measures against neighboring Central American and Caribbean countries quite frequently. One of the more prominent ones is the United States' policy toward Cuba. In 1962, the United States began to implement comprehensive economic and financial measures against Cuba. Financial blockades and trade embargoes, including bans on the import of products from or through Cuba, bans on the export of U.S. products to Cuba, bans on U.S. citizens traveling to Cuba, etc. After the end of the Cold War, when the Cuban economy was facing huge difficulties, the United States in 1992 and The "Cuba Democracy Act" and the "Cuba Freedom and Democratic Solidarity Act" (the "Helms-Burton Act") were promulgated in 1996 to strengthen sanctions against Cuba. After 2015, the relationship between the United States and Cuba has changed. The blockade on Cuba was eased, but it has not yet fully lifted the blockade against Cuba. In addition, the United States sent troops to occupy Haiti in 1915, and the occupation did not end until August 1934. In September 1994, the United States military once again set foot on the sea in the name of "defending democracy." In June 1954, the United States sent troops to carry out armed intervention in Guatemala. In April 1965, the United States dispatched about 240,000 US troops to carry out large-scale military operations against Dominica. In 1983, the United States sent troops to occupy Grenada. December 1989 Month, United States In the name of protecting American expatriates, protecting democratic elections, and combating drug trafficking, 260,000 U.S. troops were dispatched to invade Panama and overthrow the Panamanian Noriega regime. Panamanian President Noriega was caught and tried in the United States, and was sentenced to 40 years in prison by a U.S. federal court. Imprisonment. The military operations of the United States in surrounding

areas have some obvious characteristics, which are as follows. First, the United States often creates public opinion at home and abroad before sending troops to manage international and domestic expectations and ensure that the action does not cause a big backlash of public opinion. Second, it first Use other political and diplomatic means to pave the way, so that the United States sending troops seems to be the "last option" in form, in order to win the sympathy of the international community and reduce the opposition of the international community. Third, after the war, the United States' military actions in surrounding areas often have clear objectives. specific goals instead of pursuing long-term armed occupation of the target country. This can lead to a quick victory and rapid withdrawal of troops, and reduce the military and security risks of military intervention.

" Cuban Democracy Act " U S Department of the Treasury https://www.treasury.gov/system/files/126/libertad.pdf [2022-12-15]

" Armed Forces Expeditionary Campaigns: Dominican Republic " U S Army Center of Military History https://www.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/dominican.html [2022 - 12 - 15]

" Armed Forces Expeditions: Panama Campaign " U S Army Center of Military History https://www.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/panama.html [2022-12-15]

Political costs. Fourth, the United States pays more attention to obtaining the support of the Organization of American States during its actions to enhance the formal legitimacy of its actions. For example, in 1965, the United States took military action against the Dominican Republic. After achieving basic stability in the security situation in the Dominican Republic, it adopted The establishment of the Inter-American Peace Force ended the period of unilateral intervention by the United States, promoted the political settlement of the Dominican issue, and enabled the U.S. military to successfully withdraw in September 1966. The Inter-American Peace Force was composed of troops from the United States, Brazil, Honduras, Paraguay, Nicaragua, The military personnel of El Salvador and Costa Rica numbered at most nearly 8,000.

The use of coercive means against neighboring countries is based on the strong deterrence of the United States, which significantly reduces the need for the United States to take military coercive actions against neighboring countries and significantly reduces the cost of its coercive actions. As a global hegemon, the United States is powerful Its military capabilities, huge alliance system, and tough stance it has shown from time to time in international crises have enabled the United States to form a strong deterrent force in the world, making its surrounding countries dare not easily offend the United States. In many cases, they tend to rely on the United States to Bowing under diplomatic pressure. Its huge strength advantage over neighboring countries and its unique geographical environment have greatly reduced the need for the United States to take military actions in its surrounding areas. Therefore, the actual frequency of use of military coercion does not determine whether the United States is inclined to use coercion. A very reliable indicator of means. Due to its significant advantages in market, technology, capital, etc., the United States can exert more influence on neighboring countries by using relatively implicit means such as capital control and economic control to achieve its policy goals.

(3) The level of institutionalization of relations between the United States and neighboring countries

An important way for the United States to maintain the international order it dominates is to give full play to the role of international systems and rules. This is more prominently reflected in the fact that the United States promoted the establishment of the United Nations and plays a leading role in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The United States advocates It initiated the predecessor of the World Trade Organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and played a huge role in every round of multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement. In the field of security, the United States promoted the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ("NATO" for short). After the Cold War, it promoted NATO's multiple expansions. The United States has signed alliance treaties of different natures with more than 60 countries around the world, maintaining the world's largest alliance system. It plays a leading role through a complex institutional network and is a hegemon under the rule of the United States. Outstanding Features

In neighboring areas, the United States also pays more attention to the role of international institutions.

Zhang Wenfeng: «Analysis of the new "big stick policy" of the United States towards Latin America», published in «Latin American Studies», Issue 5, 1990, Issue 18 - 23 pages

"Armed Forces Expeditionary Campaigns: Dominican Republic" U S Army Center of Military
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[US] Written by John Ikenberry, edited by Wang Jisi, translated by Zhao Minghao: «Liberal Leviathan: The Emergence of the American World Order Sources, Crisis and Transformation» Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2013

One of the three strategic goals of the United States attaches great importance to exporting democratic values and political systems corresponding to

their values in Latin America. During the Cold War, cooperation between the United States and Latin American countries had a strong ideological color. In September 1947, the United States and 18 Latin American countries signed the "Inter-American Cooperation Agreement" Treaty of Mutual Assistance» (i.e., the "Treaty of Rio de Janeiro"). The treaty stipulates that any country's armed attack on one American country shall be deemed an armed attack on all American countries. An important motivation for the United States to promote the signing of the treaty was to deal with the Soviet Union's "communism" Threat". During the Cold War, the United States repeatedly interfered in the internal affairs of Latin American countries under the banner of "opposing international communist infiltration." In March 1954, under the leadership of the United States, the 10th OAS Conference adopted "Unite to safeguard the politics of American countries" The "Integrity to Resist International Communist Interference" declaration highlighted the ideological color of U.S.-Latin America cooperation during this period. The "National Security Strategy for Engagement and Expansion" report issued by the Clinton administration in 1995 specifically talked about the state of democracy in the Western Hemisphere where the United States is located. Emphasizing that "countries in the Western Hemisphere have declared their commitment to democratic systems and the collective responsibility of OAS members to deal with threats to democracy", "In the Western Hemisphere, Cuba is the only country that is not a democracy". Obviously, the United States attaches great importance to whether the political systems of its neighboring countries are It recognizes the democratic system and regards promoting democratic systems in the Western Hemisphere as an important mission of U.S. diplomacy. If a political system appears in a Latin American country that is inconsistent with U.S. values and ideologies, the United States will take various forms to Intervention. This is clearly reflected in the US post-war policies against Cuba and Venezuela. The US military actions against Panama, Haiti and other countries also have a strong intention to maintain and expand democratic systems in Latin America.

The United States believes that market economy, free trade, economic growth and sustainable democracy are mutually reinforcing. The 2000 "U.S. National Security Strategy" report believes that "consolidating the progress made in democracy and free markets in this hemisphere remains a high priority." The national security of the United States is a "direct beneficiary of the spread of democracy." In order to consolidate the U.S.-preferred ideology in the Western Hemisphere, the United States attaches great importance to promoting neoliberal economic propositions in Latin American countries and attaches great importance to cultivating experts who are consistent with American values. The United States cultivates Many experts have taken up different leadership positions in Latin American countries, and many economic ministries of Latin American governments have

Ma Junping: "The Evolution of the Cooperation Mechanism between the United States and Latin America after the Cold War", published in "Modern International Relations", Issue 5, 2001, Issue 40 - Page 44

The White House A National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement 1995 p 23 [html](#) s: // history definition gov / Portals/ 70 / Documents/ n ss/ nss1995 pdf? ver 2014-06-25-121226-437 [2022-12-18]

The White House A National Security Strategy for a Global Age 2000 Part I [pdf](#) [2022-12-18]

Both the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Finance have studied in the United States, which provides great convenience for the United States to deeply penetrate its political and economic model and the values behind this model into Latin American countries. For example, Argentina's Dominican Republic Domingo Cavallo received a PhD in Economics from Harvard University in 1977. He served as the Governor of the Central Bank of Argentina in 1982 and the Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1989 to 1991. ¹ He served as Minister of Economic Affairs from 1991 to 1996. He served as During his tenure as Minister of Economy, he pegged the value of the Argentine peso to the U.S. dollar and formulated a large-scale privatization plan.²

The Soviet Union's Peripheral Strategy during the Third Cold War

As the largest country in the world spanning Eurasia, the Soviet Union has a very complex surrounding environment. The Soviet Union has 12 land bordering neighbors, namely Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania in Europe, and Asia Iran, Afghanistan, Mongolia, China, North Korea, Turkey across the Eurasian continent, and Sweden, Japan, the United States, and Canada are four neighboring countries across the sea. However, the surrounding countries are to a large extent a political The concept of geography, rather than a simple geographical concept. Geographical relationships are the basis of the concept of periphery, but the concept of periphery adds political and conceptual dimensions to the geographical relationship. From this perspective, it is difficult to determine which countries are neighboring countries of the Soviet Union. ³Due to the fierce confrontation between the Soviet Union and the Western camp led by the United States during the Cold War, the Soviet Union's operations in the periphery were more limited to the scope of socialist countries. For this reason, this article discusses the Soviet Union's periphery strategy during the Cold War. Mainly limited to the socialist camp countries close to the Soviet Union, including Poland, Democratic Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia Afghanistan, Albania, North Korea, Mongolia, China and, for a period, Afghanistan.

(1) The interest distribution model in the relationship between the Soviet Union and neighboring countries

The distribution of interests between the Soviet Union and neighboring socialist countries followed different models, and some complex changes occurred over time, mainly involving the following three models: one is benefit sharing, the other is benefit transfer, and the third is benefit extraction. Generally speaking, in the early post-war period, benefit sharing and benefit transfer were in a more important position. However, as time goes by, the component of benefit transfer is weakening, and the component of benefit extraction is weakening.

² Romanova: "On the Economic Relations between the United States and Latin American Countries", published in "Foreign Finance", Issue 4, 1999, pp. 19-29, "Domingo Cavallo - Argentine Economist and Politician" [Encyclopedia Britannica: // www.britannica.com/biography/Domingo-Cavallo](https://www.britannica.com/biography/Domingo-Cavallo) [2022 - 12 - 18]

³ For example, when Gu Wei discusses the relationship between Russia and its surrounding small countries, he avoids the question of which countries are included in Russia's surroundings. See Gu Wei: "Regional Strategy and the Competition for Small Surrounding Countries when Great Powers Rise—Russia's Experience and Lessons Its Enlightenment to China", Published in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 1, 2015, Pages 40-60.

The relationship between the Soviet Union and some neighboring countries gradually changed from being beneficial to the neighboring countries to a certain extent to being more beneficial to the Soviet Union.

In terms of the distribution of economic benefits, a landmark policy adopted by the Soviet Union within the socialist camp was the establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (referred to as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance). The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was established in January 1949 and disbanded in June 1991. Duration Lasting for 42 years, it shaped the economic relations between the Soviet Union and other members of the Economic Cooperation Council to a great extent. The founding members of the Economic Cooperation Council include the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Since then, more and more countries have joined. Other countries include Albania (joined in 1949 and ceased participation in activities after 1961), the Democratic Republic of Germany (1950), Mongolia (1962), Cuba (1972) and Vietnam (1978). In addition to Cuba and Vietnam, these countries Basically, they are the neighboring countries of the Soviet Union.

The purpose of the Economic Cooperation for Mutual Cooperation is to: promote the development of the national economy of member countries by uniting and coordinating the efforts of member states, accelerating economic and technological progress, accelerating the industrialization of less developed member states, increasing labor productivity and improving the welfare of the people of member states. The organization The establishment of the organization should initially be generally in line with the economic interests of all its members. However, in the actual operation process, because behind it was the Soviet Union controlling the activities of this organization with the will and power of a great power, it led to an imbalance in the distribution of interests within the organization. The distribution model of the mutual association has the following characteristics: the main participant is the government rather than the enterprise; it adopts a planning method and relies on administrative power to arrange the production of a certain type or model of products in a specific country; foreign trade is monopolized by the state; Economic and trade relations are maintained by long-term trade agreements. Commodity trade prices have a strong artificial color. The exchange rate policies of the members of the Economic Cooperation Council are consistent with the foreign trade system, and a highly centralized foreign exchange management system is implemented. National economic cooperation is also implemented among the countries of the Economic Cooperation Council. Five-year plan coordination to promote the realization of jointly planned activities of the Economic Cooperation Council.

The operation of the Economic Cooperation Council involves a close international division of labor between different countries. This division of labor is not spontaneously formed by market forces, but is the product of planned coordination among countries. This has resulted in the issue of the distribution of national interests at the official level of each country. The Economic Cooperation Council adopted the "Basic Principles of the Socialist International Division of Labor" in 1962, trying to narrow the gap in the economic development levels of member states by promoting the international division of labor among member states and the industrialization of backward countries. However, the implementation of international division of labor involves how to treat member states. The issue of sovereignty. In this regard, Khrushchev advocated that in order to promote the coordination of plans and professional division of labor, the Economic Cooperation Council must be given supranational powers. This proposition restricted the independence and sovereignty of member states, and therefore was subject to

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University of Pittsburg <http://aei.pitt.edu/73844/1/DODGE013.pdf> [2022-12-20]

Lu Zhiyuan: "Market Lack and Economic Cooperation during the Cold War", East China Normal University, 2006 PhD thesis. Shi Jin:

"The Development of Industrial Integration of Economic Cooperation", published in "World Economic Journal", 1985, Issue 5 Issue, pages 35-39.

The boycott of some Eastern European countries. We cannot simply think that the purpose of the Soviet Union's promotion of the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Council is to deliberately squeeze other countries. After all, the Soviet Union provided a large amount of support and assistance to Eastern European countries during the Cold War. The increase in the strength of Eastern European countries itself has a great impact on the Soviet Union. The struggle with the United States for hegemony is beneficial. However, in its long-term operation, the Economic Cooperation Council has exposed many shortcomings. For example, in terms of international trade, member countries generally sell high-quality products to Western countries in exchange for freely convertible foreign exchange. The defective products were used for exchange among member states, especially sold to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union also required Eastern European countries to invest in the Soviet Union on the grounds of ensuring the supply of fuel, energy and raw materials to Eastern Europe. This led to the Cold War period. When evaluating the economic relations between the Soviet Union and other Economic Cooperation Countries, it is generally believed that the Soviet Union controlled the economic lifeline of these countries and caused other Economic Cooperation Countries to suffer economically. Overall, the original intention of the establishment of the Economic Cooperation Council was to strengthen economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and some socialist countries. It played a certain positive role in the early days. However, as time went by, the positive economic role of the Economic Cooperation Association gradually declined, and caused inconsistencies in the interests of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Balance

In addition to economic cooperation and benefit sharing with neighboring countries, the Soviet Union also provided considerable scale and high-tech assistance to neighboring countries during the post-war period. The most prominent one was the implementation of the first aid program in China. During the Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union helped China build 156 industrial projects, which made China's heavy industry a big step forward on the road to modernization. The Soviet Union's assistance enabled China to break through the Western economic and technological blockade and obtain advanced technologies even in the Soviet Union at that time. The technology and equipment made China a country with an independent industrial system, laying a solid foundation for China's subsequent industrialization process. However, the Soviet Union's economic assistance to China also left some problems and drawbacks that needed to be solved. The end of the Korean War After the war, the Soviet Union provided large-scale economic assistance to North Korea for reconstruction. According to the "Soviet Agreement to Help North Korea Restore its National Economy", the Soviet Union provided North Korea with equipment, materials, etc. worth 1 billion rubles, of which 400 million rubles were complete sets of equipment and technology. War In the early post-war period, in response to the "Marshall Plan" launched by the United States in Europe, and in order to consolidate the Soviet Union's attraction and influence over Eastern European countries, the Soviet Union launched the "Molotov Plan" and cooperated with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia. and other countries signed a series of agreements to carry out economic mutual assistance and use the economic strength of the Soviet Union to promote the recovery and development of the economies of these countries. Most Eastern European countries have benefited from the Soviet Union in the process of restoring and developing their national economies after the war.

ÿ Gan Shijie: «The Past and Past of Economic Integration of the Economic Cooperation Council», published in *World Economic Research*, Issue 4, 1989, pp. 19-23. Zhang Jing: «Comments on the

ÿ Development of Trade and Economic Relations between the Soviet Union and Other Economic Cooperation Council Countries Current situation, problems and prospects», published in *"World Economy"*

Issue 3, 1989, pp. 56-61.

ÿ Dong Zhikai: «About the Establishment of "156 Items"», published in *"Research on Chinese Economic History"*, Issue 4, 1999, pp. 93-107. Pan Xiaowei

ÿ and Jiang Jingjing: «Soviet Economic Assistance to North Korea's Reconstruction under the Background of the Cold War», published in *"Journal of Yanbian University" (Social Science Edition)*, Issue 3, 2022, Pages 40-46.

assistance from the United Nations

The Soviet Union's aid to neighboring socialist countries in the early post-war period was considerable, and it was quite generous in the provision and transfer of technology and equipment. This promoted the rapid consolidation of the economic foundation of its neighboring socialist countries. However, the Soviet Union's aid also existed Certain drawbacks, mainly manifested as follows: (1) The Soviet Union mainly considered foreign aid from a political perspective. In the aid process, it had a serious tendency of great power chauvinism and tried to firmly control other socialist countries. This led to some countries even accepting the Soviet Union's relatively generous still had great dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union. (2) They did not follow economic laws in terms of aid, which seriously affected the economic effects of their aid. The implementation of the "Molotov Plan" in Eastern Europe led the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries to become closed. It was a regional economic organization that failed to make better use of the opportunities provided by world economic development. (3) The Soviet Union closely linked economic assistance to neighboring countries with ideology and regarded it as an important means to promote the Soviet planned economic model. If the Soviet Union was affected by Aiding countries showed a tendency for policy autonomy. The Soviet Union often changed its friendly policies and adopted tough measures, which easily caused a strong backlash from recipient countries. The Soviet Union's foreign aid generally considered both assistance and control, and control The intention of the Soviet Union is very obvious, and the means of control are often rough, which has a relatively large long-term negative impact on the effectiveness of its aid. (2) The Soviet Union uses coercive means when dealing with relations with neighboring countries. The

Soviet Union is developing relations with neighboring socialist countries. In the process of establishing relations, it generally provided quite generous assistance to these countries, and also won the gratitude of these countries for a period of time. However, the Soviet Union used more coercive means when dealing with its relations with neighboring socialist countries, which caused The general dissatisfaction and backlash in neighboring socialist countries have largely offset the positive psychological effects of the large-scale aid provided by the Soviet Union. Here is a brief explanation of this, taking the Soviet Union's attitude towards the socialist countries in Eastern Europe as an example.

After the war, the Soviet Union's policies towards neighboring socialist countries were not static, but experienced complex changes. The Soviet Union's policies towards each country in Eastern Europe were also different. Generally speaking, the control and coercion aspects of the Soviet Union's policies towards Eastern European countries were more obvious. This is manifested in the following aspects: (1) Emphasizing the tension of the post-war international situation and the opposition between the socialist camp and the capitalist camp, requiring Eastern European countries to be consistent with the Soviet Union in foreign policy, emphasizing strengthening the unity of the socialist camp, and Fight against the capitalist camp led by the United States. (2) Emphasize the leadership of the Soviet Union in the world communist movement, oppose the centrifugal tendencies of Eastern European countries, and consider centrifugal tendencies to be a betrayal of socialism. (3) Request Eastern European countries to imitate the Soviet Union's founding Socialist construction model. In this aspect, the Soviet Union's requirements for Eastern European countries differed in different periods. Generally speaking, the requirements during the Stalin period were quite strict, the requirements during the Khrushchev period were relatively loose, and the requirements during the Brezhnev period were relatively loose. The requirements became stricter again, but were the loosest during the Gorbachev period. Gorbachev admitted that the Soviet Union had made mistakes and errors in the construction of socialism.

A country has the right to determine its own domestic policies. Eastern European countries should not copy the experience of the Soviet Union. However, at this time, the relationship between the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries has entered an advanced stage.

The Soviet Union's large-scale military garrison in Eastern European countries not only reflected the unequal relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, but also provided great convenience for the Soviet Union to interfere in the internal affairs of Eastern European countries. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union's military garrison in Eastern European countries was quite large. For example, in 1982-1983, the Soviet Union deployed 3 divisions in Czechoslovakia, 4 divisions in Hungary, 2 divisions in Poland, and more than 20 divisions in the GDR, which were several times the size of the GDR itself. The huge garrison itself may have an impact on the internal politics of Eastern European countries at any time. Not only that, Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky also served as Vice Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and Minister of Defense from 1949 to 1956, and was awarded Poland With the rank of Marshal, he was elected as a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, while retaining Soviet citizenship and the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union. Rokossovsky's special job arrangement is also a reflection of the extent of the Soviet Union's interference in Poland's internal affairs.

Judging from the degree of interference, the Soviet Union's interference in the internal affairs of Eastern European countries can be said to have reached a very serious and brutal level. This was particularly reflected in October 1956, when in the context of the Poznan incident, the Soviet Union tried to send troops to intervene in Poland. However, In the end, the Soviet Union and Poland reached a compromise. From October to November 1956, the Soviet Union sent troops to intervene in the situation in Hungary to prevent Hungary from withdrawing from the socialist camp and the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet actions caused large-scale casualties in Hungary. In August 1968, in the context of Czechoslovakia's political reform, the Soviet Union, together with several Eastern European countries, dispatched more than 200,000 troops to carry out armed intervention in Czechoslovakia. The Soviet Union's interference in the internal affairs of its neighboring friendly countries has reached a blatant and naked level. Such This approach not only caused a fierce backlash from the intervened countries, but also sent a very unfavorable signal to other neighboring countries about the Soviet Union's behavior. As time goes by, this will inevitably widen the rift between the Soviet Union and neighboring socialist countries, and strengthen the surrounding countries. The country's centrifugal tendency towards the Soviet Union. (3) The level of institutionalization of the relationship

between the Soviet Union and neighboring socialist countries. The overall level of

institutionalization of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in Eastern Europe is relatively high. From the perspective of military, security,

Ÿ Song Yubo: "On New Changes in Soviet-Eastern Relations", in "World Economy and Politics", Issue 3, 1989, pp. 66-70, Bao Shenggang: "Analysis of the Post-War Soviet Policy towards Eastern Europe", in "Today's Soviet Union" Eastern Europe», No. 6, 1989, pp. 14-18. Dong Bainan: «Gorbachev's "New Thinking" and the Soviet Union's Adjustments to Eastern European Policies», Published in "International Outlook", No. 10, 1988 Ÿ Page 5 - 6Ÿ

Ÿ Daniel N NelsonŸ Alliance Behavior in the War saw PactŸ Boulder and London: Westview Press 1 ŸŸŸŸ ŸŸ Ÿ1-ŸŸ

ŸLiu Jinzhi: «History of the Cold War» (Part 1), Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2003, pp. 309-316, pp. 632- Ÿ 641 pp.

A series of organizations and arrangements have been established in economic and other fields.

In terms of military affairs, in May 1955, the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and other countries concluded the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance (the "Warsaw Treaty") in Warsaw, thus establishing a military cooperation organization between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe. The organization was disbanded in July 1991 against the backdrop of drastic changes in Eastern Europe. The background to the establishment of the Warsaw Pact was the entry into force of NATO not long ago and the Federal Republic of Germany's accession to NATO. Article 1 of the Warsaw Pact Article 3 stipulates: "Whenever any High Contracting Party considers that a threat of armed attack has arisen against one or more High Contracting Parties, the High Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves without delay in the interests of ensuring joint defense and maintaining peace and security." The original intention of this article was to promote the member states to jointly respond to external threats, but in subsequent actual operations, it paved the way for the Soviet Union to militarily control Eastern Europe and even send troops to Czechoslovakia in the name of the Warsaw Pact. According to the Warsaw Treaty A joint command and a political consultative committee were established. The joint armed forces were jointly composed of troops drawn from each member country, including 2 divisions from Poland, 4 divisions from Hungary, 8 divisions from Czechoslovakia, 6 divisions from the Democratic Republic of Germany, and 3 divisions from Bulgaria. ~ 4 divisions, several Soviet divisions. Due to the Soviet Union's manipulation and control of the Warsaw Pact Organization, the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Pact actually became a tool for the Soviet Union to militarily control Eastern Europe.

In terms of inter-party relations, the Soviet Union promoted the establishment of the European Communist and Workers' Party Intelligence Bureau (referred to as the "Intelligence Bureau"). In September 1947, the communist parties of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy and other countries Representatives of the Soviet Union held a meeting in Poland and decided to establish an Intelligence Bureau to strengthen ties between the communist parties of various countries and, if necessary, coordinate actions among the parties on the basis of mutual agreement. The purpose of the Soviet Union's promotion of the establishment of the Intelligence Bureau was to consolidate the information of the Communist parties of various countries. The speeches and actions were unified under its command and control to better confront the Western countries led by the United States. The Soviet Union used the Intelligence Bureau to carry out collective punishment against the Communist Party that did not obey its orders. The most prominent one was to put Yugoslavia into The Communist Party expelled the Intelligence Bureau. In June 1948, the Intelligence Bureau passed the "Resolution on the Situation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia". The resolution held that the Communist Party of Yugoslavia violated Marxism-Leninism, was anti-party and anti-Soviet, and embarked on the road of betraying the cause of unity of the International Camp of Working People. In November 1949, the Intelligence Bureau passed the resolution "The Communist Party of Yugoslavia is in the possession of murderers and spies". The resolution believed that the Yugoslav government had become an "instrument of the aggressive policy" of imperialism. The Soviet Union's actions showed that it was trying to sacrifice Yugoslavia's national interests. To safeguard the interests of the Soviet Union, it is not allowed to remain within its own sphere of influence.

The official text of the Warsaw Treaty (Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance) can be found in United Nations Treaty Series No. 2962 "Treaty of Friendship al May 1955 <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20219/volume-219-I-2962-Other.pdf> [2022-12-21] yLiu Jinzhi : "History of the Cold War" (Part 1), Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2003, No. 305 Page, Page 168y

In the face of dissident forces, the Intelligence Bureau has completely become a tool for the Soviet Union to control Eastern European countries and their political parties.

The Intelligence Bureau was established in violation of or even destroyed the principles of independence, equality, and consultation of the communist parties of various countries. Since its establishment, it has been subject to the influence of other countries. Different forms of resistance. In 1956, with the convening of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet leader Khrushchev actively mending relations with Yugoslavia, the Intelligence Bureau announced its dissolution.

Economically, the Soviet Union actively played the role of the Economic Cooperation Council to consolidate economic ties between the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. In addition, the Soviet Union also passed the "Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance" and the "Soviet-North Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance" and "Soviet-Mongolia Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance", etc., to strengthen relations with China, North Korea, and Mongolia. Generally speaking, the Soviet Union has a relatively high level of institutionalization in its relations with neighboring socialist countries. The areas of relevant institutional arrangements include military, security, economy, and inter-party relations. In other aspects, the relevant institutional design shaped the basic appearance of the relationship between the Soviet Union and neighboring socialist countries to a great extent. The unequal relationship between the two sides was able to continue for a long time under the framework of the relevant institutional design. This also made the Cold War During this period, the relationship between the Soviet Union and neighboring countries showed a special pattern.

(4) Ideological factors in the relationship between the Soviet Union and neighboring socialist

countries. One of the characteristics of the Soviet Union in dealing with its relations with neighboring countries is that it attaches great importance to the role of ideological factors and holds a relatively deep-rooted view of ideological superiority. The Soviet Union The leaders believe that Marxism-Leninism has provided the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with a powerful tool for observing and transforming the world. Communist ideology and the Soviet-style socialist model have great advantages and appeal, and have a broad market in the world. Socialist ideas have mastered millions of people and turned into a huge material force. Therefore, the Soviet Union placed great emphasis on the appeal of its ideology in its foreign policy, as well as other countries' imitation and compliance with the Soviet ideology.

If the Soviet Union still had some reservations about forcibly promoting its ideology in the wide range of Third World regions, then the Soviet Union almost spared no effort in imposing its ideology on its surrounding socialist countries. In the 1940s, the Soviet Union The economic assistance to Eastern Europe under the "Molotov Plan" was closely linked to ideology. The Soviet Union ignored the actual situation of Eastern European countries and the complex interests of these countries, forced the implementation of the Soviet model, and hindered the normal economic exchanges between Eastern European countries and the West. Restrictions. Ideology shaped the Soviet Union's policy direction towards Eastern European countries to a large extent. The unequal relationship pattern between the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries further solidified the Soviet Union's ideological influence on Eastern European countries.

Li Jinzhi: "History of the Cold War" (Part 1), Beijing: World Knowledge Press, 2003, pp. 173-175. Sun Yaowen: "On

the Establishment of the Communist Party Intelligence Bureau", published in "World History", Issue 3, 1997 Pages 27 - 34.

Zhang Jianhua: « "World Revolution" and "National Interests": Theoretical Sources and Real Demands of the "Brezhnev Doctrine" », Contained « Heilongjiang Social Sciences », Issue 6, 2012, Pages 141-147.

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union had a serious ideological tendency of dogmatism, which made it difficult for it to adopt a pragmatic attitude in its foreign policy in many cases. It was easy for the Soviet Union to put its political stance first rather than conduct an in-depth and objective analysis of its relations with neighboring socialist countries. The reality is that the Soviet Union should be able to solve problems flexibly on the basis of respecting the facts. In its ideological propaganda, the Soviet Union's achievements were greatly promoted, and the existing difficulties and problems were often downplayed or silent. This also caused other countries' recognition of the Soviet Union. There is a gap in knowledge. The overemphasis on ideology in the process of interacting with Eastern European countries sometimes leads to regarding specific differences in interests as a matter of the other party's stance towards the Soviet Union, thereby exaggerating the seriousness of the problem, making the existing problems not only difficult to solve, but also On the contrary, it further deepened the contradiction between the two sides, which was clearly reflected in the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and other countries. In addition, the Soviet Union unilaterally emphasized the opposition between East and West and the advanced nature of socialist ideology, and refused to absorb other cultures. , the advanced and reasonable aspects of the system, which also hindered the Soviet Union's own improvement and development of the socialist system.

Four China's Peripheral Strategies

China has the most neighbors in the world, and faces a very complex surrounding environment. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, China has always attached great importance to improving and developing relations with neighboring countries. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, "Good neighborliness, security and prosperity" The neighboring foreign policy of "neighborhood", the neighboring diplomatic concept of "amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness", the correct view of justice and interests that combine justice and interests and put justice first, and the construction of a neighborhood community with a shared future are all concepts of China's peripheral diplomacy. An important manifestation of this. Under the guidance of these concepts, China's peripheral diplomacy has achieved great results and formed its own distinctive characteristics.

(1) The interest distribution model in China's relations with neighboring countries

The interest distribution model between major countries and neighboring countries often contains complex and diverse contents, and China is no exception in this regard. The interest distribution model in China's relations with neighboring countries involves the following three models : The first is to share interests; the second is to tilt the interests of neighboring countries; the third is to try to put aside disputes and seek solutions that are in the interests of all parties on disputed issues. Since China has disputes over territorial and territorial sea sovereignty rights and interests with some neighboring countries, in relevant There are also elements of interest competition and even zero-sum games. However, China is often willing to adopt an attitude of "putting aside disputes and jointly developing" on controversial issues. This reflects the dominance of the logic of benefit sharing and China's attempt to put disputes and differences into perspective. Negative effects are limited to a minimum effort.

Sharing interests is a common interest relationship model in China's peripheral diplomacy. As early as the early 1950s, the Chinese government proposed five basic principles of peaceful coexistence, one of which is "equality and mutual benefit." In fact, "mutual benefit" and "community" "Win" is not only the dominant idea in peripheral diplomacy;

It is also the dominant idea in China's entire foreign exchanges. For example, the main content of the new type of major-country relations between China and the United States that China advocates is "no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect, and win-win cooperation." The main content of the new type of international relations that China advocates is building It is "mutual respect, fairness and justice, cooperation and win-win", which all include the concept and requirements of "win-win cooperation". China proposes to build a community with a shared future for mankind, which connotes the construction of "five worlds", one of which is "adhesion to cooperation" win-win, and promote the construction of a world of common prosperity." ̄ The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China judged the international situation that "the historical trend of peace, development, cooperation, and win-win is unstoppable" and emphasized that China must "hold high" in the process of development. "Peace, development, cooperation, and win-win banner". ̄ The concept of win-win cooperation and benefit sharing permeates China's various important international propositions, and is systematically and clearly reflected in China's peripheral diplomacy.

In its relations with neighboring countries, China not only has common and extensive sharing of interests, but also in the distribution of interests with neighboring countries, there are many situations where the interests of the latter are tilted to a certain extent. In fact, under the ancient tribute system, There is a phenomenon of "reciprocity but not reciprocity" in China's relations with neighboring countries. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, China actively provided substantial assistance to some neighboring countries even though its economic strength was still relatively limited. For example, In 1954, China sent 8,200 workers to Mongolia to help it build schools, hospitals, thermal power stations, glass factories, paper mills, chicken farms, etc. From 1956 to 1959, China provided 1.6 billion rubles in free aid to Mongolia. During the Korean War, China has provided huge human and material support to North Korea. In November 1953, China and North Korea signed an economic and cultural cooperation agreement. China not only wrote off wartime expenses, but also donated 8 trillion yuan (old currency, approximately 1.6 billion rubles). In the early years of North Korea's reconstruction period, China's aid commitments totaled more than those of the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries combined. This approach was justified in view of the heavy losses China had suffered in the war that had just ended. It was extraordinary. In 1955, a Vietnamese government delegation visited China and requested assistance in the construction of coal mines, cement plants, cotton mills, power plants, etc. The Chinese government sent experts, technicians and skilled workers, and donated 800 million yuan to Vietnam free of charge. RMB. From 1965 to 1968, China's free aid to Vietnam amounted to 36,448 tons. In terms of economic aid and loans, China aided Vietnam with 1.345 billion yuan and 830,000 rubles. In 1966, China's free aid to Pakistan reached 1.8 In December 1968, China once again provided 100 million yuan of free assistance to Pakistan. In the foreign aid agreement signed by China in 1971, the amount of aid to Vietnam reached more than 3.614 billion yuan, and it was all free of charge. In 1972, it signed with Vietnam The 13 agreements totaled more than 2.6 billion yuan. The aid agreement signed with Vietnam in

̄ «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China» (Volume 2), Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2017, page 542. Xi Jinping:

̄ «Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and unite and strive to comprehensively build a modern socialist country—— Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China» Published in People's Daily, Page 1, October 26, 2022.

The total amount has also reached more than 2.5 billion yuan. China's large-scale free assistance to neighboring countries over a long period of time was not only influenced by the spirit of proletarian internationalism it upheld at the time, but also showed China's consistent commitment to developing relations with neighboring countries. Attach great importance to

Since the reform and opening up, China's good-neighborly foreign policy has been further enriched and developed. The report of the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly stated that China "will continue to strengthen good-neighborly friendship and persist in being good friends and partners with its neighbors." Shortly afterwards, the Chinese government further elaborated its content specifically as the peripheral foreign policy of "good neighborliness, security and prosperity". Among them, the main meaning of "rich neighbor" is to achieve common development and common prosperity with neighboring countries. In the 2013 Central Peripheral Diplomacy At the work symposium, the Chinese government further proposed the concept of neighboring diplomacy of "amity, sincerity, benefit and inclusiveness". Among them, the meaning of "benefit" is to bring benefits to neighboring countries in terms of interests. In traditional Chinese culture, "benefit" refers to the benefits provided to others out of one's own benevolence. If the benefits are provided to others out of utilitarianism and from the perspective of profit calculation, it is difficult to call it "benefit". From the perspective of interest relationships, "benefit" goes beyond the general level of "mutual benefit and win-win" and involves a certain degree of one-way transfer of interests. At the central symposium on peripheral diplomacy, the Chinese government proposed to "make China's development more beneficial to neighboring countries", which is obviously positive. take the initiative to

The meaning of benefit-sharing to

neighboring countries. Generally speaking, the main aspect of the interest relationship model between China and neighboring countries is benefit sharing. In addition, the Chinese government is willing to proactively tilt interests to a certain extent to neighboring countries on this basis. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, China's large-scale aid to neighboring countries such as Vietnam and North Korea has a certain idealistic flavor. The scale of aid exceeds what its own national strength can bear. Such large-scale foreign aid is also not conducive to China's own development, making it difficult to achieve long-term benefits. Continuing. An important lesson China has learned from this is that foreign aid must be done within its capabilities in a more sustainable way. "It is better to teach a man to fish than to give him a fish." During the Asian financial crisis in 1997, China provided The commitment not to depreciate the RMB played an important role in helping Southeast Asian countries survive the financial crisis. In August 2014, when President Xi Jinping visited Mongolia and delivered a speech, he stated that China is willing to provide neighboring countries with opportunities and space for common development, "Welcome everyone Take the train of China's development, whether it's an express train or a free ride, I

Shu Yun: "China's Foreign Aid in the Early Years of the Founding of the People's Republic of China", published in "Inheritance", Issue 10, 2010, pp. 7-9, Ruan Wenquan: "China's Aid to Vietnam from 1965 to 1968", published in "Nanyang Information Translation Series", Issue 2, 2010, pp. 10-16.

«Selected Works of Jiang Zemin» (Volume 3), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2006, page 567. Wang Guanghou:

«From "good neighborliness" to "good neighborliness, security, and prosperity" - An analysis of China's peripheral foreign policy Transformation», Published in "Diplomacy Review (Journal of China Foreign Affairs University)", Issue 3, 2007, Pages 38-43.

«Xi Jinping on the Governance of China» Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2014, page 296

Everyone welcomes it". The Chinese government has clearly demonstrated China's willingness to actively provide public goods to neighboring countries, and its willingness to achieve common development with neighboring countries through its own efforts, and has publicly made a strong commitment to the international community.

(2) The use of coercive means in China's relations with neighboring countries. Since

the reform and opening up, an important feature of China's peripheral diplomacy is to maintain a high degree of restraint in the use of coercive means. Generally speaking, China faces a very complex surrounding environment. The reasons for this are in addition to In addition to the large number of neighboring countries and their complex and diverse national conditions, there are also many hot issues surrounding China that are relatively concentrated geographically. The formation of these hot issues has complex historical reasons, and their solution cannot be done overnight, but requires A long-term process

Since the 1990s, China has signed a series of boundary treaties or agreements with Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Vietnam and other countries, and has successfully resolved the territorial boundary issues left over from history with these countries. As a result, China has China has successfully resolved land boundary disputes with 12 of its 14 land neighbors. China and relevant countries respect history, base themselves on reality, adopt friendly consultations, and resolve territorial boundary issues through negotiation. China opposes the use of force or force when resolving boundary and territorial issues. In the process of dealing with territorial disputes with neighboring countries, China did not use force to bully the weak or use the big to bully the small. Even with neighboring countries that were obviously weaker than China, it adopted a cooperative strategy and resolved territorial disputes through peaceful negotiations. In the process of dealing with territorial disputes with neighboring countries , In the territorial negotiations between Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, China fully considered the actual conditions of the three countries. In particular, the disputed territorial area accounts for a large proportion of the total territorial area of individual countries. The results of the negotiations will have a great impact on their domestic situations. Therefore, the negotiation bottom line is relatively loose, and moderate concessions are made to it. This obviously takes into account the relationship between territorial demarcation and the development of good neighborliness and friendship, and reflects the respect that big countries have for the interests of small and medium-sized countries.

Since 2010, what has made China's surrounding environment more complicated is that, in the context of strategic competition between China and the United States, the United States has intentionally sowed relations between China and neighboring countries, provoked neighboring countries' strategic suspicion of China, and used peripheral hotspot issues to strengthen the United States' influence on China. influence in the region. Even so, China's surrounding areas

«Xi Jinping delivered an important speech at the National Great Hural of Mongolia», Xinhuanet, August 22, 2014, http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2014-08/22/c_1112190499.html [20 1112190499]

Ouyang Yujing: "China's approach and inspiration in resolving land border issues", published in "World Knowledge", Issue 10, 2016, Issue 17 - 18 pages

M Taylor Fravel "Regime Insecurity and Inter National Cooperation: Expressing China's Comp romises in TERRITORIAL DISPUTES" in INTERNATIONAL S Ecology Vol 30 No 2 Fall 2005 pp 46 - 83

He Yu: «The historical process and inspiration of the successful settlement of the border issues between China and Kazakhstan, China and Kyrgyzstan, and China and Tajikistan», in "Research and Teaching of Party History", Issue 1, 2012, pages 25-32.

Many hot-spot issues are still generally under relatively effective control. Even as the strategic competition between China and the United States has intensified significantly since 2018, the hot-spot issues surrounding China have still not heated up significantly. Against the background of a rather turbulent world situation, this situation It was not easy to obtain, and it is undoubtedly closely related to China's peaceful policy on hot issues and strategic restraint on issues involving the major interests of many countries.

The principle of non-interference in internal affairs that China adheres to in its diplomacy determines to a large extent that China will not exert a lot of pressure on neighboring countries, and will not easily take coercive measures against neighboring countries in the field of military security. China's diplomacy attaches great importance to economic cooperation, mutual benefit and common development. The emphasis on winning and the insistence on the stance of "partnerships, not alliances" have further strengthened this feature of China's diplomacy. At the same time, it should be noted that in order to safeguard its sovereignty and national security, China's diplomacy cannot rule out the option of using force. The strategic competition between the United States and the United States has significantly intensified, and this is especially true when the United States attempts to use peripheral hot issues to put pressure on China. However, this is fundamentally different from the power politics behavior of major powers bullying the weak.

(3) The level of institutionalization of China's relations with neighboring countries.

The development of China's relations with neighboring countries is largely due to the continuous promotion of the political will of both parties, and is not characterized by the construction of highly binding institutions. The development of political will The promotion is more prominently reflected in the construction of high-level partnerships between China and neighboring countries and the construction of a bilateral community with a shared future.

Building and improving the global partnership network is an important direction of China's diplomacy after the Cold War. China's high-level partnerships are most densely distributed in its surrounding areas, including the new-era comprehensive strategic partnership with Russia and the all-weather strategic partnership with Pakistan. In addition, China has established comprehensive strategic cooperative partnerships with Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, etc., and has established strategic cooperative partnerships with Afghanistan, South Korea, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Brunei, India, etc., and has established strategic cooperative partnerships with Kazakhstan, Stan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Malaysia, Indonesia, etc. have established comprehensive strategic partnerships. Partnership is an independent international cooperative relationship established by international actors based on common interests and through joint actions to achieve common goals. It is based on the voluntary will of both parties, and is marked by open political commitment. It does not conclude a formal alliance, has no mandatory binding force, and has no clear deadline. The formation and continuation of high-level partnerships are based on the political will of the relevant countries, rather than Relying on the binding force of covenants and formal treaties, in addition to high-level partnerships, China and neighboring countries such as Pakistan, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Indonesia have actively built a bilateral community of shared future. This reflects the high level of China's relations with relevant countries.

Men Honghua and Liu Xiaoyang: «Strategic Assessment and Prospects of China's Partnership», published in «World Economy and Politics», Issue 2, 2015, pp.

65-95. David Lai: «China's "Partnership Diplomacy" Strategy: Characteristics , reasons and paths», published in "Modern International Relations", 2015 Issue 10, pages 30-38.

level, but the construction of a bilateral community with a shared future still relies on the promotion of political will, rather than the establishment of highly binding institutional arrangements.

Since the 1990s, many achievements have been made in the construction of regional systems and mechanisms around China. A series of regional cooperation mechanisms have been established in this region, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Boao Forum for Asia, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, and the ASEAN Regional Forum. , ASEAN and China, Japan and South Korea Leaders' Meeting, East Asia Summit, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, etc. These cooperation mechanisms have several characteristics: First, there are many mechanisms of dialogue nature in the forum, and their contents are There are few strong binding mechanisms. Secondly, economic cooperation and pragmatic cooperation are the focus, and there are few strong organizations in military security. Thirdly, China does not occupy an obvious dominant position in regional institutional arrangements. China also actively supports ASEAN in Play a central role in regional cooperation

(4) Ideological factors in China's relations with neighboring countries. Since the 1990s,

a basic principle that China has adhered to in its peripheral diplomacy is to respect the ideologies and social systems of neighboring countries and respect each country's independent choice of its own development path. 2022 In April, President Xi Jinping proposed the Global Security Initiative at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference, clearly proposing to "adhere to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and respecting the development paths and social systems independently chosen by the people of all countries." The report of the 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China also emphasized that "all countries are equal regardless of their size, strength or weakness, rich or poor, and respect the development paths and social systems independently chosen by the people of all countries." This policy principle is consistent with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence that China has adhered to since the 1950s . principles, especially the principle of "non-interference in each other's internal affairs" are the same in spirit.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, it went through a complex process of exploring its development path. This historical experience has made China cherish the development model and path it has explored even more, and it can also respect other countries' exploration of its own development path more heartedly. President Xi Jinping has pointed out many times, "You will know whether the shoes fit your feet only after you wear them." Whether a country's development path is suitable or not, only the people of this country have the most say. Although China is willing to create more for the world through its own development , opportunities, and is willing to share development experience with other countries around the world, but "will not export social systems and development models, let alone impose them on others", China "will not 'import' foreign models, nor will it 'export' the Chinese model, and will not ask others to country 'copy'

22. «Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia 2022 Annual Conference», published in "People's Daily", Page 1, April 2022. Xi Jinping:

«Holding high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics for the comprehensive construction of socialist modernization To unite and fight for the country— Report at the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China» Published in People's Daily, Page 1, October 26, 2022.

«Xi Jinping on the Governance of China», Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2014, page

273. «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China» (Volume 2), Beijing: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 2017, page 514.

China's approach". A basic fact of China's peripheral diplomacy since the 1990s is that there are differences in political systems and ideologies between China and most neighboring countries. However, this has not hindered the continued and in-depth development of China's relations with neighboring countries. This has fully embodied the Chinese thought and wisdom that "all things grow together without harming each other, and Tao runs in parallel without contradicting each other."

China's respect for the different social systems, development paths and ideologies of neighboring countries is highly consistent with the Chinese government's attitude of emphasizing openness, inclusiveness, exchanges and mutual learning on the issue of relations between different civilizations. Chinese leaders have repeatedly emphasized that ideologies, social systems, and Differences in development models should not be an obstacle to exchanges between human civilizations, let alone a reason for mutual confrontation. President Xi Jinping pointed out that history has repeatedly proved that any attempt to use coercive means to resolve differences in civilizations will not succeed, and that national civilizations must be dealt with rationally. Differences from other civilizations, do not attack or belittle other civilizations, "Don't feel uncomfortable when you see other people's civilizations are different from your own, and do everything possible to transform and assimilate, or even try to replace them with your own civilization." China adopts the concepts and policy propositions of mutual respect, equal treatment, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and harmony in differences when it comes to issues of ideology and the relationship between different civilizations. The Chinese government vigorously advocates the building of a community with a shared future for mankind and proposes the construction of "five worlds". proposition, including an open and inclusive world.

Five conclusions and implications

The peripheral strategies of major powers have commonalities, but each has its own particularities. On the basis of obvious strength advantages, major powers generally have the willingness to actively shape their surrounding environment. Strength advantages and abundant strategic resources provide good material for major powers to shape their surrounding environment. However, each major country faces different surrounding environments. Its relations with neighboring countries are restricted by factors such as the structure of the international system, regional power comparisons, international systems and norms. Each major country needs to consider the reality of itself and its surrounding environment. Set out to formulate a peripheral strategy that is consistent with its specific situation.

This article examines the Soviet Union's peripheral strategy during the Cold War, the U.S. peripheral strategy since the 20th century, and the Cold War. This paper discusses China's post-war peripheral strategy from four dimensions: the pattern of interest relationships between great powers and neighboring countries, the use of coercive means when dealing with peripheral relations, the institutionalization level of relations with neighboring countries, and the ideological factors in relations with neighboring countries. The analysis was carried out. The peripheral strategies of the Soviet Union, the United States and China showed obviously different characteristics and formed different peripheral strategic models. The main characteristics are shown in Table 1.

① «Xi Jinping on the Governance of China» (Volume 3), Beijing: Foreign Languages Press, 2020, p. 436. «Selected

② Works of Hu Jintao» (Volume 2), Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2016, p. 441. Xi Jinping : «Speech

③ at the International Academic Symposium to Commemorate the 2565th Anniversary of the Birth of Confucius», Xinhuanet, September 24, 2014
http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2014-09/24/c_1112612018.html [2022-12-22]

Table 1 Comparison of peripheral strategies of the Soviet Union, the United States, and China

| | Soviet Union's Peripheral Strategy (1945-1991) | America's Peripheral Strategy (Since 1900) | China's Peripheral Strategy (Since 1991) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern of interest relations with neighboring countries | The pattern of interest relationships is diverse. It not only actively provides large-scale assistance to neighboring socialist countries, but also attempts to achieve common interests through international division of labor. However, as time goes by, the distribution of interests tends to tilt toward the Soviet Union, which causes neighboring socialist countries to be of greater dissatisfaction. | The scale of assistance provided to neighboring countries is not outstanding. Interest relationships are more realized through economic exchange, free trade and other economic means. The capital and technology of the United States have strong implicit control over neighboring countries. Generally speaking, the United States and neighboring countries have each its own benefits, but the United States has greater benefits. | The pattern of interest relationships is diverse. It emphasizes common development with neighboring countries and allows its own development to benefit neighboring countries. It actively provides public goods in surrounding areas. When it comes to disputes over territorial and territorial sea sovereignty rights and interests, it actively adopts the attitude of "putting aside disputes and jointly developing". |
| The use of coercive means when dealing with peripheral relationships | Coercive means are used more frequently and sometimes with great force, including the use of military means to interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring socialist countries. There is no principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of neighboring socialist countries. | The use of coercive means is relatively frequent, and military means have been used many times to intervene in neighboring countries. The use of military means has shown a downward trend after the Cold War. There is no principle of non-interference in internal affairs in its peripheral diplomacy. | We basically do not use coercive means to interfere in the internal affairs of neighboring countries, let alone use military means for this purpose. We adhere to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries in our peripheral diplomacy. |
| The level of institutionalization of relations with neighboring countries | The level of institutionalization is high. In the military aspect, it is embodied in the Warsaw Pact organization. In terms of inter-party relations, it once promoted the establishment of the Intelligence Bureau of the European Communist Party and the Workers' Party. In the economy, it actively plays the role of | The level of institutionalization is relatively high. It mainly plays the role of the Organization of American States, the North American Free Trade Area and bilateral and multilateral alliance treaties. | The level of institutionalization is not high. In the security field, forum-type mechanisms are the main ones. The level of institutionalization of economic cooperation is relatively high. |
| Ideological factors in relations with neighboring countries | the Economic Cooperation Council. It attaches great importance to the role of ideological factors. Holding a relatively deep-rooted view of ideological superiority, the practice of interfering in the internal affairs of neighboring socialist countries based on ideology has caused a large backlash from the relevant countries. | It attaches great importance to the role of ideological factors, holds the view of ideological superiority, and attempts to influence the ideology and social systems of neighboring countries in various ways. Compared with the Soviet Union, its actions have caused relatively little backlash. | We should adhere to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, respect the ideologies and social systems of neighboring countries, and emphasize openness, inclusiveness, exchanges and mutual learning in relations between different civilizations. |
| Is the peripheral strategy successful? | It was relatively successful in the early days, but became less and less successful in the later stages. | Overall it is quite successful, has long-term sustainability, and has effectively shaped the surrounding order at a relatively low cost. | Overall, it is relatively successful, has long-term sustainability, and its economic cooperation with neighboring countries is quite successful, but its ability to shape the surrounding security order is relatively limited. |

Source: Compiled and drawn by the author

By comparing the peripheral strategies of the United States, the Soviet Union, and China, we can draw the following preliminary opinions. First, in an international system composed of sovereign states, the distribution model of interests between major powers and neighboring countries determines to a large extent the distribution of interests between major powers. The long-term sustainability of the peripheral strategy determines whether the peripheral strategy can become a boost to the broader international strategy of major powers. In terms of interest distribution, major powers do not have to sacrifice their own interests too much in order to improve relations with neighboring countries. It is more balanced and can be achieved by both parties. benefit of benefit

The relationship is most likely to last in the long term. The distribution of interests needs to handle the short-term and long-term relationships. The long-term balance of interests may be more important than the short-term tilt of interests to neighboring countries.

Secondly, due to the ubiquitous power asymmetry, big countries often find it difficult to restrain their tendency to use coercive measures against neighboring countries. Although the successful implementation of coercive methods can force some neighboring countries to succumb to the will of the big power in the short term, it can easily cause the coerced country to succumb to the will of the big power in the short term. There will be a strong backlash. The use of high-intensity coercive means can easily form a long-term negative historical memory that is difficult to resolve in the country being coerced. It will also send a signal that is unfavorable to major powers to other neighboring countries. The use of almost all high-intensity coercive means will have an effect ranging from In the long run, the gains outweigh the losses.

Thirdly, by improving the institutionalization level of the relationship between major powers and neighboring countries, it will help to maintain the relationship on a stable track at a lower cost and better consolidate the phased results achieved by both parties in cooperation.

Finally, due to their strong strength and success in development models, major countries are prone to strong ideological self-confidence and the urge to export their ideologies to surrounding areas. However, the practice of forcibly exporting ideologies to surrounding areas by major powers is not likely to produce the results they want. The expected policy effect is that major countries that exercise restraint in exporting ideology can better win the support and trust of neighboring countries. In addition, when major countries deal with relations with neighboring countries, maintaining consistency in their own behavior can help neighboring countries to be more consistent. It is necessary to better understand the strategic intentions and behavioral patterns of major powers, thereby better shaping and stabilizing the expectations of neighboring countries in the

long term. A comparison of the Soviet Union, the United States, and China's peripheral strategies clearly shows that China's peripheral diplomacy has formed a pattern that is different from that of other major powers. This difference stems not only from the particularity of China's peripheral environment, but also from the fact that China's diplomacy has different concepts, principles and background from other major countries. As time goes by, peripheral diplomacy with Chinese characteristics will show more powerful vitality.

(Editor Shi Peiran and Huang Nian)